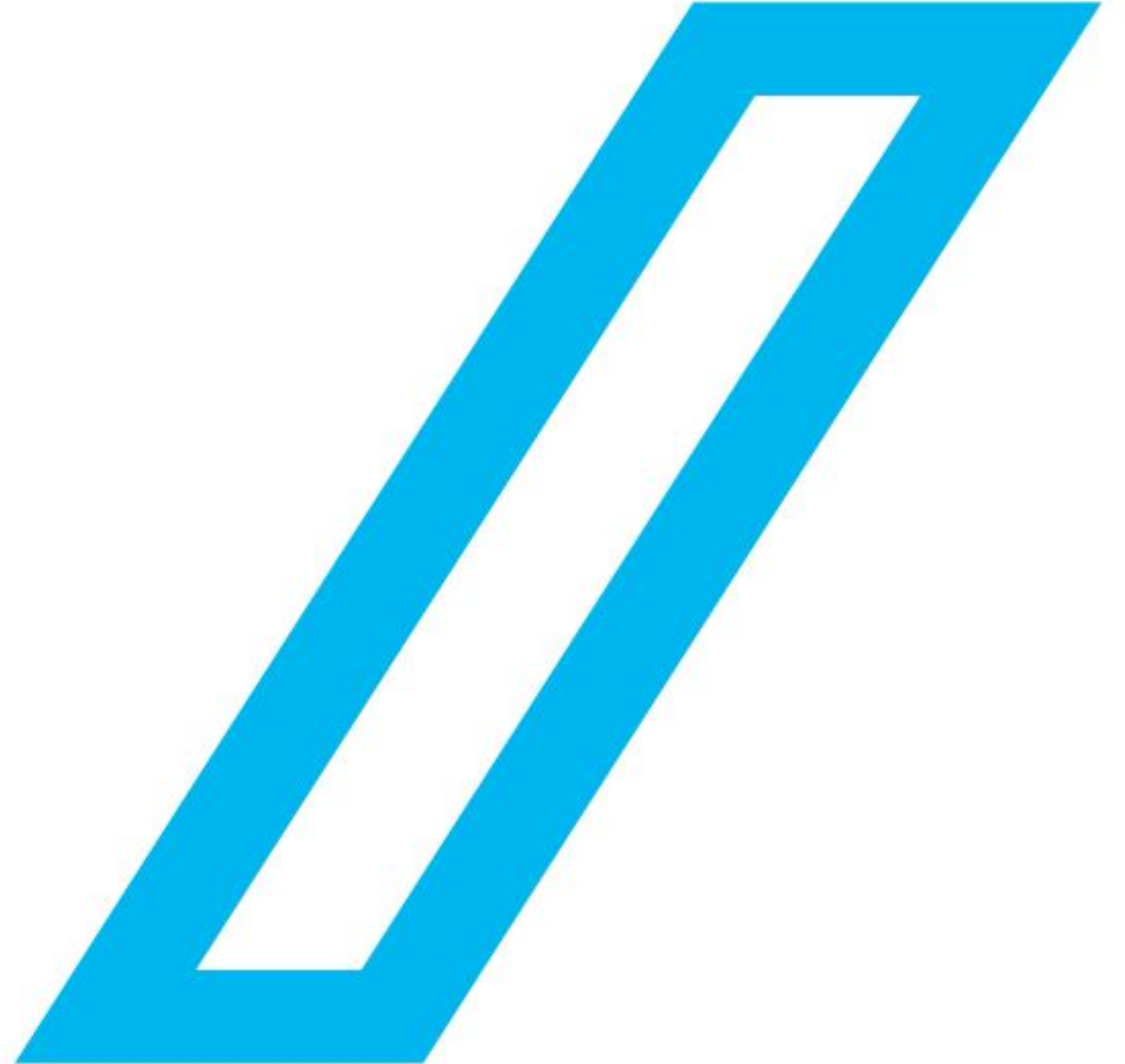


# Further topics

Lecturer : Seungmok Song



# Contents

1. Model predictive control



# Prediction

- Main idea

- How to win a race? : Optimization

**Objective:**

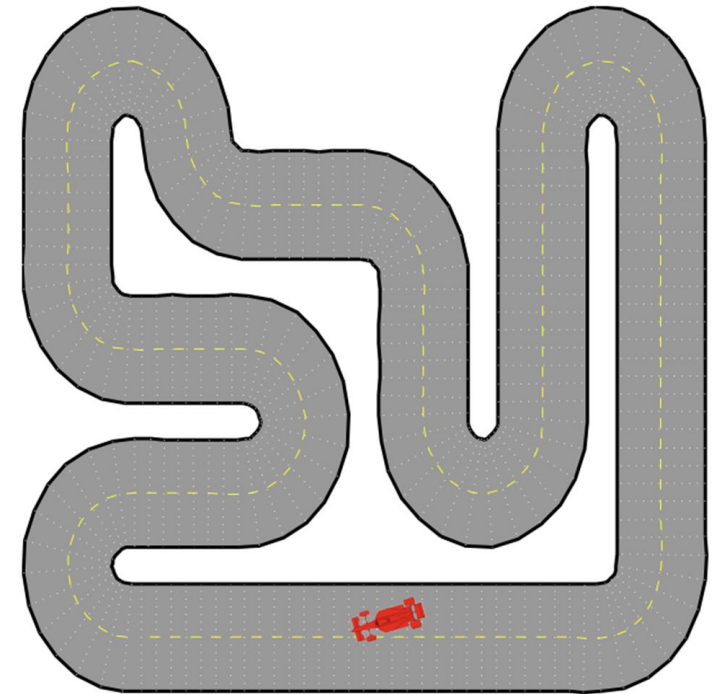
- Minimize lap time

**Constraints:**

- Avoid other cars
- Stay on road
- Don't skid
- Limited acceleration

**Intuitive approach:**

- Look forward and plan path based on
  - Road conditions
  - Upcoming corners
  - Abilities of car
  - etc...



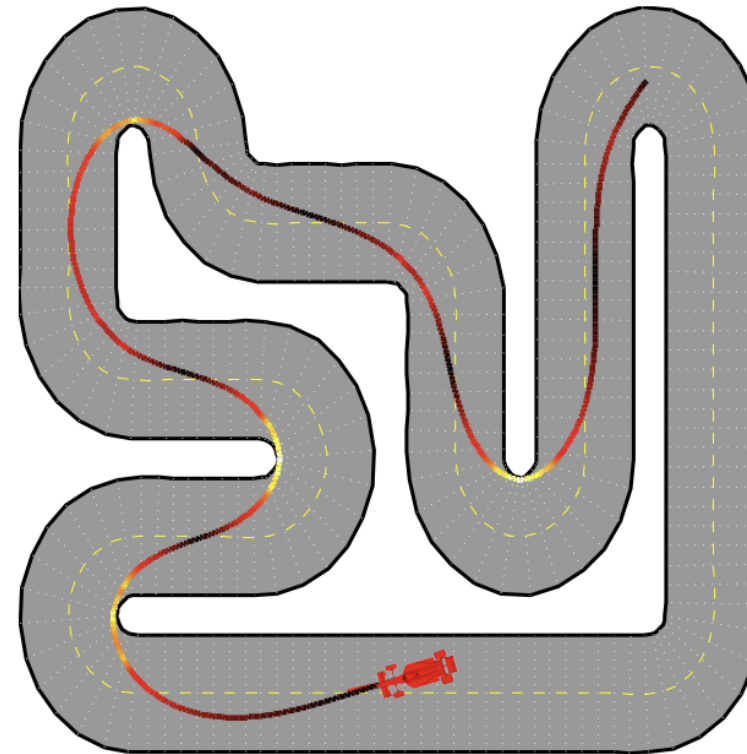
ifo

# Model predictive control

- Main idea
  - How to win a race? : Optimization

Minimize (lap time)  
while avoid other cars  
stay on road  
...

- Solve **optimization problem** to compute minimum-time path



# Model predictive control

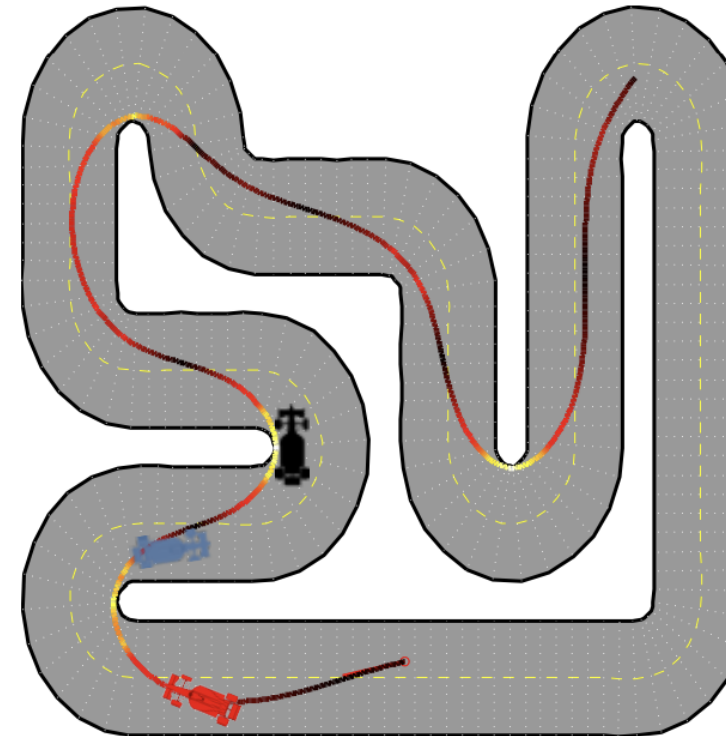
- Main idea

- How to win a race? : Optimization

최근 Path Planning 등 풀낼 수 있지만,  
제어 + Planning 동시에 stop이라 → MPC

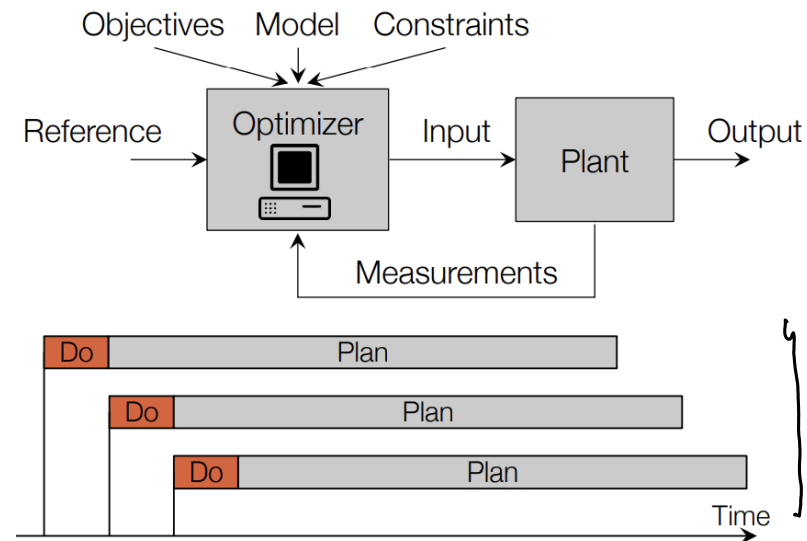
Minimize (lap time)  
while avoid other cars  
stay on road  
...

- Solve **optimization problem** to compute minimum-time path
- What to do if something unexpected happens?
  - We didn't see a car around the corner!
  - Must introduce *feedback*

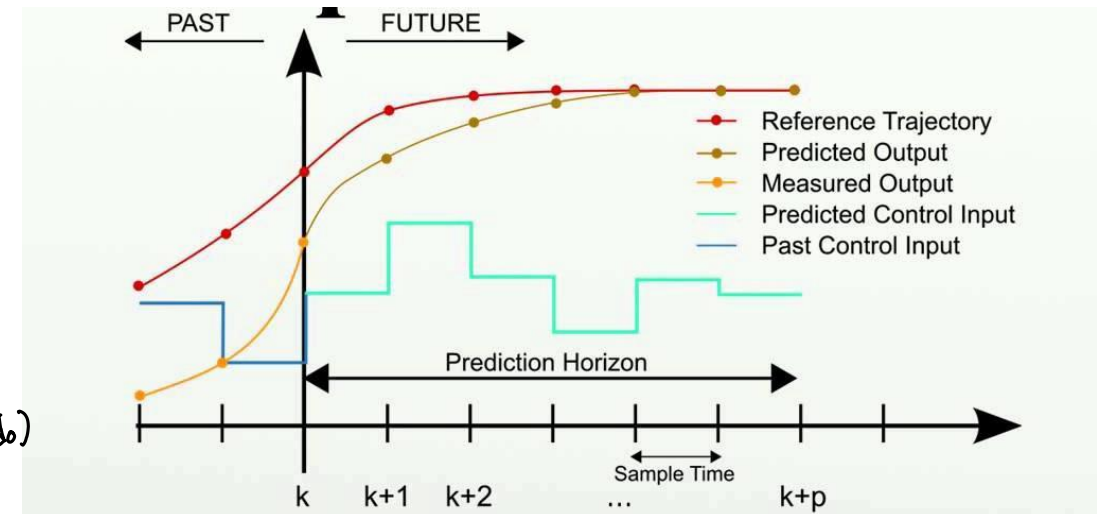


# Model predictive control

- Main idea



이런 식으로  
step마다 planning  
and, 이 중 일부분 실행 (do)



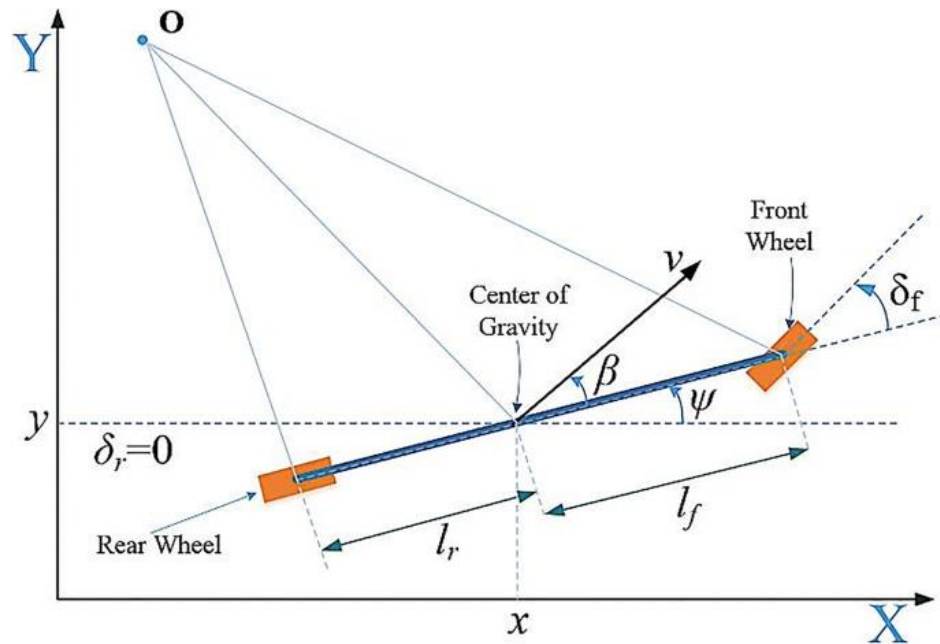
Receding horizon strategy introduces **feedback**.

# Model predictive control

- How to predict? 그것 어떻게 미래 확인?

- Model of a system

- 2D kinematic bicycle model (rear wheel reference point)
- State:  $x, y, v, \psi, \delta$
- Input:  $a, \delta$



$$x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k$$

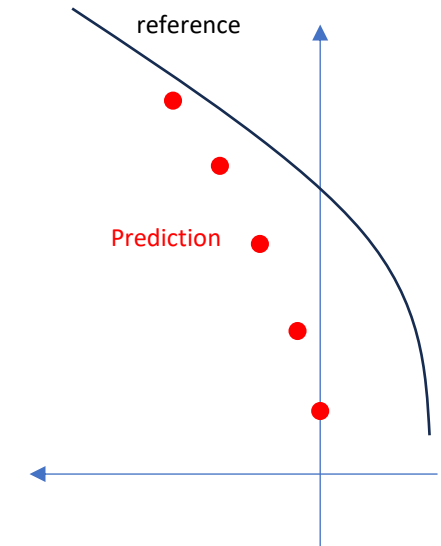
$$y_k = Cx_k$$

$$x_{k+2} = A(Ax_k + Bu_k) + Bu_{k+1}$$

$$y_{k+1} = C(Ax_k + Bu_k)$$

⋮

~ 2개 step 미리  
Variable 예측 ↑  
⇒ 차입



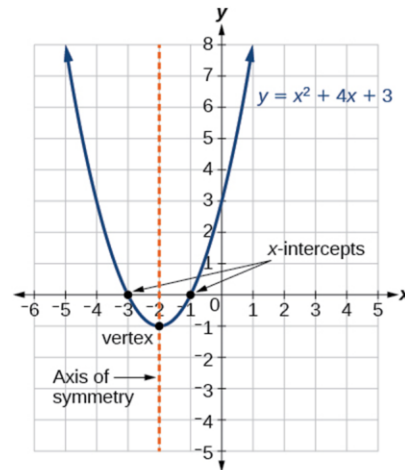
Minimize( $J$ )

$$J = \sum (\Delta y)^2 = \sum (y_{ref} - y_k)^2$$

# Model predictive control

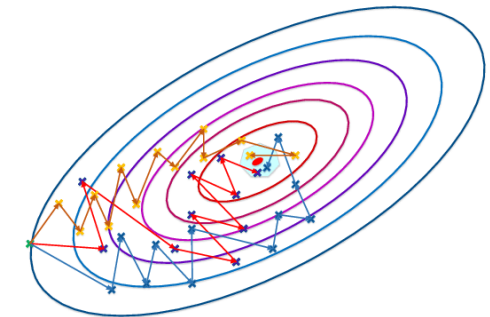
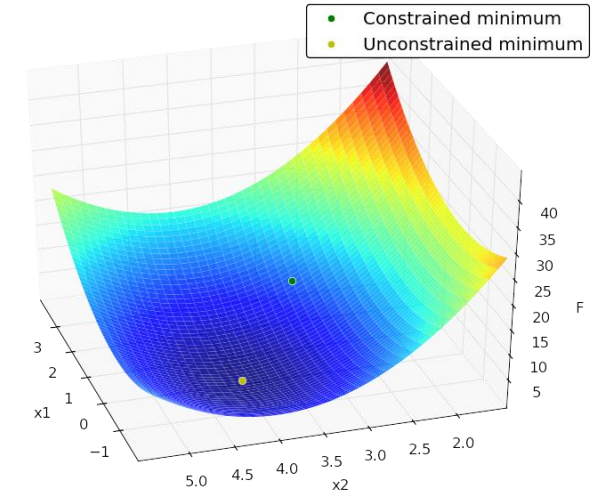
- Optimization problem
  - How to optimize

Variables:  $u_k, u_{k+1}, u_{k+2}, \dots, u_{k+l}$



$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{x}{\text{minimize}} && f(x) \\ &\text{subject to} && g_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & && h_j(x) = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, p \end{aligned}$$

- $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the **objective function** to be minimized over the  $n$ -variable vector  $x$ ;
- $g_i(x) \leq 0$  are called **inequality constraints**
- $h_j(x) = 0$  are called **equality constraints**, and
- $m \geq 0$  and  $p \geq 0$ .



한글 표기법 이력 판본보라.

Convex Optimization

최적화 문제와 관련된 책

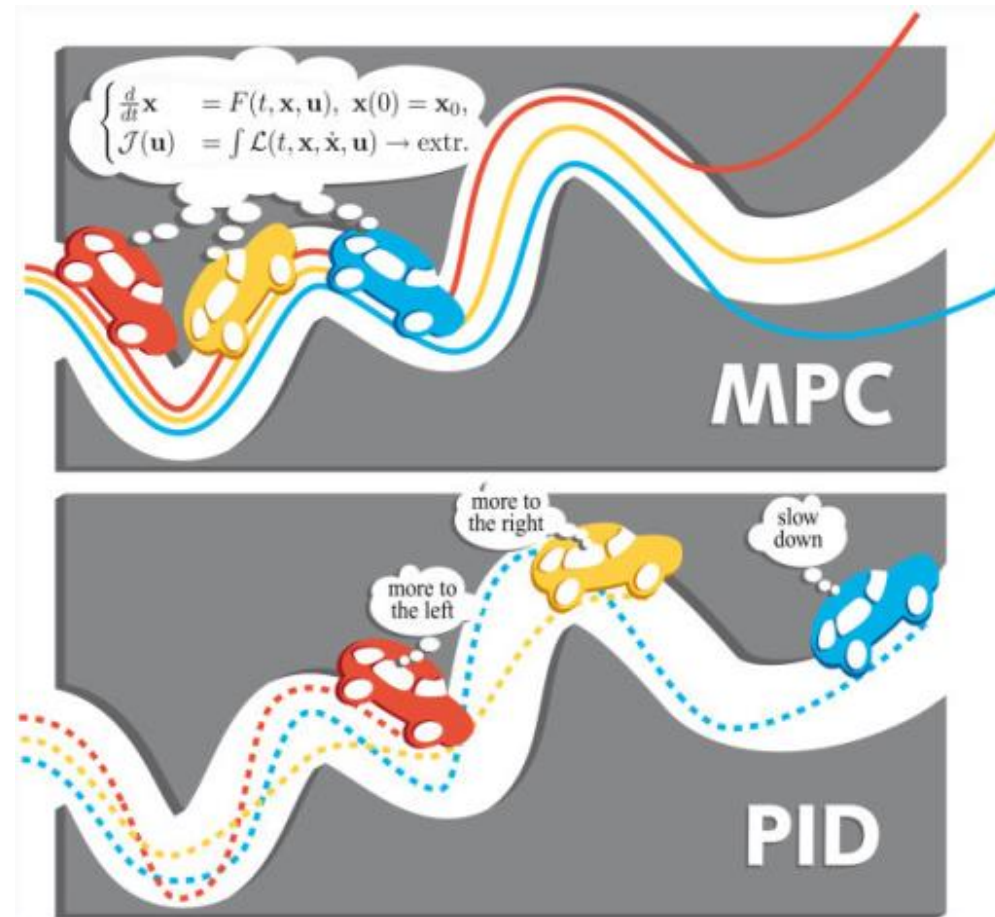
추천



# Model predictive control

- MPC vs PID

~~~~~  
↳ 일제미분 → 현재 눈앞만



# Model predictive control

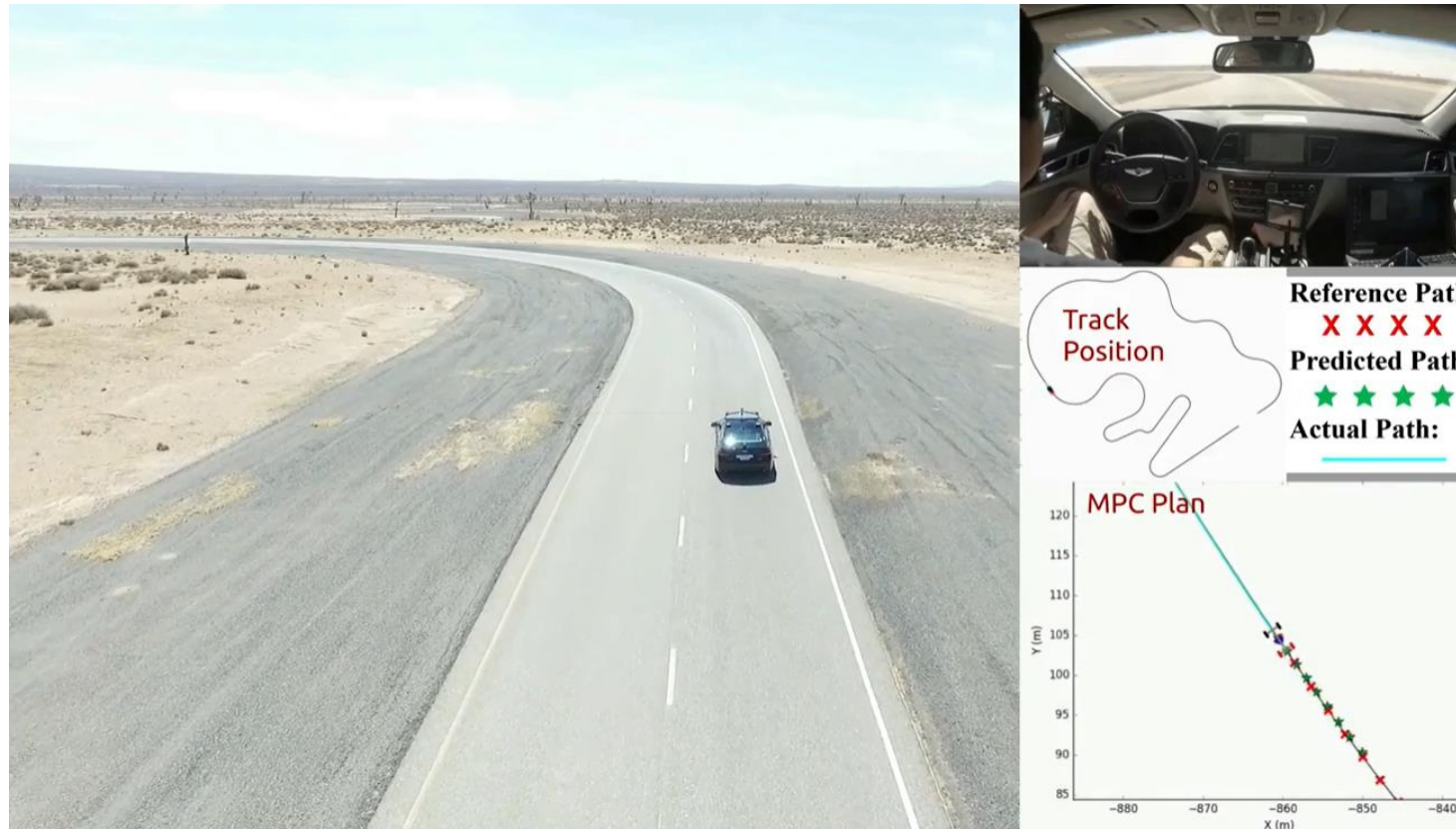
Parameter 9A  
✓

→ 근제 생각보다 많음. 직관적 통념이 어려움

로보틱스 분야는 MPC를 써서 제비 깃, 자율주행제비↓

## • Example

- Blog: <https://automatedcars.space/home/2018/11/28/differential-gps-for-mpc-based-path-following>
- Video: <https://youtu.be/WT43DCK7sf8>
- Code: [https://github.com/MPC-Berkeley/genesis\\_path\\_follower](https://github.com/MPC-Berkeley/genesis_path_follower) (ROS, Python)



# Model predictive control

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- Example

- Video: <https://youtu.be/32v-e3dptjo>
- Paper: "Robust Sampling Based Model Predictive Control with Sparse Objective Information" (RSS 2018)
- <http://www.roboticsproceedings.org/rss14/p42.pdf>





Thank You

